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An enlightening and carefully prepared Table of Contents precedes each treatise, and each volume contains a Table of Statutes and a Table of Cases cited.

If the excellence of these two volumes is maintained in the subsequent volumes, the complete work will be a solid contribution to the Law of England, and of great practical utility to the lawyer and the judge.

J. B. A.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF SALES. By Francis B. Tiffany. Second Edition. Hornbook Series. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. 1908. pp. x, 435. 8vo.

Of the excellence of this book as a concise presentation of the general principles of the law of sales sufficient was said in the review of the first edition. See 9 HARV. L. REV. 228. It is essentially a summary of what the law is, with almost no explanation or elucidation of principles. Frequent reference is made to the more extended discussions in Benjamin and other works. In this second edition several of the chapters have been partly rewritten to advantage. For example, in the chapters on the "Effect of the Contract in Passing the Property," the author makes the distinction, which was not brought out clearly in the first edition, between the passing of title and the right to possession where goods are delivered to a carrier by the seller. Much new matter has been introduced in the chapters on warranties, but with the limited space at command the author can do little more than state general rules. These additions, with the many new cases cited, make the book more useful.

In the appendix the proposed Sales Act, drawn by Professor Samuel Williston of Harvard University, is printed. This act, which was recommended by the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, has already been enacted in several states, so that a study of it is no longer academic. The author has adopted its text freely in stating general rules, and has made frequent reference to its sections in the notes, as well as to the sections of the English Sale of Goods Act, which is also printed in the appendix. The points wherein the Sales Act is different from the common law are noted. This treatment gives a present value and interest to the book, for the reader becomes familiar with an act which is likely to be adopted generally. For a thorough study of the act, however, the reader is referred to the annotated draft which is published elsewhere. See 30 Rep. Am. Bar Ass'n, 343 *et seq.* (1906).

R. T. H.

TWO STUDIES IN INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Coleman Phillipson. London: Stevens and Haynes. 1908. pp. xviii, 136. 8vo.

The two studies contained in this small volume are entitled "The Influence of International Arbitration on the Development of International Law" and "The Rights of Neutrals and Belligerents as to Submarine Cables, Wireless Telegraphy, and Intercepting of Information in Time of War." Mr. Phillipson's work shows evidence of considerable industry. Each study is preceded by a fair-sized bibliography. The first study contains many facts and instances, and is compressed in a very small compass. The author's own opinion as to the influence of international arbitration is not given with any fulness. We regret that he has failed to do this when we read the second study, for in that, after a very thorough presentation of the opinions of other writers and of the various Institutes of international law, a statement of treaty provisions and of actual cases in time of war, Mr. Phillipson sums up what he considers the law is, and what it is tending to become. The opinions which he reaches are not only well founded in themselves, but are substantially those reached by the Institute de Droit International in Ghent (pp. 110-113) some time after the writing of his essay.

Though in no sense a complete work, this little book is suggestive, and is convenient both as a reference manual and as a means of getting at more detailed consideration of the two interesting subjects which are dealt with. S. H. E. F.